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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

PITTSBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

REPEATED solicitations induce the subscriber to issue Proposals to establish a Circulating Library on the following conditions. Should they meet with the approbation of a generous public no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make the establishment an useful, entertaining and instructing literary repository. Considerable pains will always be taken to procure the latest and most interesting publications:—the taste of the subscribers will be consulted. Impressed with the idea of the usefulness of such an establishment he chearfully submits the fate of the undertaking to an enlightened and generous public.

CONDITIONS.

I. Subscribers to pay One Dollar per month; Two per three months; Three and an Half per six months, and Five per twelve months. One half to be paid at the time of receiving the first volume, monthly subscribers excepted, who are to advance the whole.

II. Town subscribers to have not more than one set of Books at a time, to be returned in eight days, on a forfeiture of six cents per day for each day's detention thereafter. Country subscribers to have two sets, to be retained not longer than two weeks, except very distant, under the same penalty. No Book will be exchanged more than once in two days.

III. Any Book being lost, or in the least damaged, the whole set must be taken and paid for at the selling price.

IV. No subscriber will be discontinued untill all the Books in possession are returned and their subscription paid off.

V. The Library will be open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9 to 1 A. M. from 2 to 6 P. M.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the *Book Store* of the subscriber until the 1st of July, at which time, if sufficient encouragement appears, the Library will be opened.

Zadok Cramer.

Pittsburgh, 11th June, 1801.

N. B A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY have just arrived—among which are, Read's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania; 12mo. Bibles with Canne's marginal notes; the works of the late Revd. Witherspoon, President of Princeton College, 4 vols—Works of Burns, 4 vols. a new and elegant publication—Johnston's Folio Dictionary—Elegant hot pressed letter paper—Elegant portraits of Thomas Jefferson, framed—Family Bibles, and a great variety of other Books, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to Jefferson's Notes on Virginia are noticed that they are expected every day. A Catalogue of Books just published and may be had at the Book Store. 3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 26th instant, the following described property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of John Welch and others—one of these tracts is in the Fourth Donation District, adjoining land of Thomas Thompson, eight acres cleared—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the suit of John Welch.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land more or less, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, Henry Ulery, and the Ohio river—Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Craig and Adam Patterson at the suit of James M'Kee.

Two Tracts of Land on Shenango creek, adjoining lands of John Welch and others—one of these tracts is in the Fourth Donation District, adjoining land of Thomas Thompson, eight acres cleared—Taken in execution as the property of John Carmicle and James Carmicle at the suit of John Welch.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1801

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND with improvements, situate on Pine creek, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh. This tract includes the largest bottom on the creek, and for meadow land is exceeded by few. Persons wishing to purchase it is supposed will view the premises, on which are erected a Barn and Still House—the land under cultivation amounts to about 30 acres, part of which is in meadow, and there is a number of young fruit trees planted out. It is presumed this tract is worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wish to lead an easy farmer's life.

For terms apply to GEORGE COCHRAN, in Pittsburgh, or RICHARD COCHRAN, on the premises. tf

June 11, 1801

NOTICE.

DISADVANTAGES arising from calling the Lots laid out adjoining Georgetown, about one mile above the mouth of Little Beaver, by the name of West Baltimore, it is determined, that said name be abolished, and that all said Lots, in future be considered as a part of Georgetown.

THOMAS SMITH.

March 15, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the first of this instant from the subscriber living five miles above Mr John Williamson's Mill, on Big Shenango, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 3 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has a small star and long switch tail; he went off with a bay Mare in poor order, who had on a small bell, and large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, she had been brought to this settlement from Sewickly, Westmoreland county, and probably will make for said place. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him at the aforesaid mill, or send word of his being taken up so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS *just received and is opening a large and handsome assortment of* MERCH.

He has also on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS *well assorted, and a large quantity of Coarse and Fine* SALT—*he always keeps a regular supply of* GROCERIES, *and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices. He hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers and the public in general, who may call at his Store.*

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B All persons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, note, or book account, are required to come immediately and settle their respective balances—No further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co.

Have just received a handsome and general assortment of the freshest

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell, as usual, very low.

Pittsburgh, June 4 1801.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Breckenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Mess. Barkers Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices: he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or grose.

November 13, 1800.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige us by paying off their accounts.

Cavalry Orders.

THE next stated day of meeting of the Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons (Saturday the 4th of July) being the Anniversary of our National Independence, the Troop will form at the usual place of parade in Pittsburgh, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Inspection will take place, when members non-observant of the Rules and Regulations of the Troop with respect to equipment, &c. (should there be such) will be fined. Absentees at the last meeting, will pay their fines to the Quarter Master, George Stewart, before that day.

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

June 19, 1801.

N. B. Dinner will be provided for the Troop by the Committee appointed at the last meeting to make arrangements for the celebration of the day.

Remarks on the state of the French troops and their position in Egypt, from a conversation with an Officer lately a prisoner in that country.

"The number of French troops at Alexandria consist of 1200 men, under the command of generals Lanusse and Belli; and Cario there are 1500 men, commanded by Menou, Rannier, Damas, Frion, and Bellier; besides which, Duquett, the surgeon-general, reported 1400 invalids and sick. At Suez, 800 men under Macshane; and 200 under Moran, at Cossier. General Destin commands 800 infantry at Rosetta, and there is a corps of 200 cavalry at the same place. Damietta 1000 foot and 300 horse. On the Rosetta Branch 200 foot; and at Illesby and Ballach two corps of cavalry of 200 each. At Aboukir, Belbeg, and Cario, three companies of 100 men, besides 4000 auxiliaries, principally at Cairo. This makes the whole French force, effective, and non effective, amount to 13 500 men.

"The Ballack cavalry are within four miles of Cairo. The auxiliary troops are principally composed of natives of some of the islands of the Archipelago, commanded by Turks, whom the French are cautious of employing, and place no confidence in.

"They have lately clothed all their sailors in uniforms, and strengthened their weakest regiments with them; and the Jarmess (a kind of flat boats used on the Nile) are now managed by Maltese.

"Cairo is far from formidable. A ditch has lately been cut round it, and several works have been erected in the neighbourhood. Since the death of Kleber, Menou has thrown up a battery on a very commanding hill; this once possessed would soon enable us to reduce the citadel, the state of which is very ruinous and imperfect. It has lately been supplied with spirits, water, &c. the water of Joseph's Well having been very productive of dysentery. The inhabitants as well at Cairo as throughout Egypt, detest the French, and their minds are in such a state of irritation from the severe treatment they have experienced, that should an opportunity once offer, it would be extremly difficult to restrain them from retorting the cruelty exercised by their oppressors. The French can rely for defence on their own exertions alone, as any assistance from the natives is at best but very dubious. Murad Bey would certainly abandon them the moment the British army appeared. Kleber, aware of the importance of Suez and Cossier, took every means in his power to strengthen those posts which are undoubtedly of the first consequence.

"A remarkably good bridge of boats has been built by the French across the Nile, from Cairo to Gizeeh, where all their artillery is kept.

"Flat bottomed boats are most serviceable upon that river.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

"The Vizier's Army consisted, in September 1800, of only 12,000 men encamped close to Jaffa, at which place great magazines of stores of every description were formed; and there is nothing which an English army could want that would not be immediately supplied in abundance by the Turks. The Turkish Army collects and disperses as it pleases, being totally void of discipline. Previous to any enterprize, a Bellima goes through the camp to call for Volunteers. Their most advanced post is at El Arish—The French have one at Sallee, within twenty miles. The artillery of the Turks is good, their horses the finest in the world, so that we may mount any number of men.

"Ghezzar Pacha of Acre neither wants inclination nor ability to assist us. He can bring an army of 25 000 good well organised troops, to cooperate with the British.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

"In Egypt has been very correctly estimated—perhaps one of the finest appointed bodies of men ever left the English coast. The force which is to go from India towards the end of December is composed of 8000 Sepoys, and above 4000 Europeans. They will probably first take the Fort and post of El Cossier on that bank of the entrance of the Red Sea next to the Nile, and then pass that sea to Suez. They would not, must first be delayed 48 hours at El Cossier, and Mr. Wittes in his 'Account of Egypt,' declares the passage of the Red sea safe and easy, with plenty of deep water and sea-room during its whole extent."

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 25.

LETTERS from Petersburgh announce that Alexander I does not wear the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Treasury of Suabia states, on the authority of letters from Milan, that the Emperor

Letters from Portsmouth say that the whole of the line, 6 frigates, and all the smaller vessels are in complete readiness for sea. These ships are formed into two divisions, that of the Texel, and of the Meuse. The ships are at the mouth of the Meuse, only 5 ships of war of an inferior force, and 3 or 4 in front of the Texel. These dispositions of the enemy cannot prevent a junction of the two Dutch divisions, should they receive immediate orders to put to sea. Besides which, we are informed an event extremely probable, that is, that admiral de Winter was to depart the day before yesterday from the Helder for the Texel.

A letter from Vienna repeats the report that a French army is now on its march through the Austrian territory, destined to act against the empire of Turkey; and also states the formation of the Regency of Hanover, by which the electorate is placed under the immediate command of the King of Prussia.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th March, announce, that 3000 Albanians had been enlisted by the British army, and are with Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

LONDON, April 27.

The minister of general police at Paris has stopped the press of two Journals; one of them for speaking disrespectfully of the late Emperor Paul, the other for underrating the bravery of the Danes. The liberty of the press thrives wonderfully under the consular government.

It is said, that an express left London with orders for the British legation at Berlin, to proceed immediately to Petersburgh.

By a reference to our paper of the 4th inst. it may be seen, that, while the other London prints were appointing Lord St. Helen to manage the negociation between England and France, we alone announced, that the resolutions of the new ministry were fully directed to the immediate employment of his lordship towards a reconciliation with Russia. It is much pleasure we are now enabled to confirm that information which was then so much questioned. Lord St. Helens will immediately leave England as our Ambassador to the court of Petersburgh where, it is believed his professional talents and conciliatory manners will make a wished for impression on the mind of the Emperor. For this judicious appointment, at this very critical period too, when Buonaparte will use his utmost exertions to gain an ascendancy in the cabinet of Russia, Mr. Addington and his friends are certainly entitled to the highest encomiums. Lord St. Helens' merits as a negociator are too well known, and too generally approved, to require our commendation. Suffice it to say, that, from his profound knowledge of diplomacy, from his long experience in courts, and the motives by which they are actuated; in short, from his fidelity, honour and patriotism, we may entertain the most flattering prospect of success. The French character must be allowed, has always been admirably calculated for court intrigue; but that Prince must possess wonderful abilities, indeed

in a political conteſt of the nature now deſcribed, can ſurpaſs the patient, active, and perſevering qualities of Lord St. Helens.

One of the French papers of the 22d inſt. contains the following political catechiſm:

"What think you of Denmark? That it has acquired great glory by the reſiſtance which it has oppoſed to the navy of lord Nelſon—What of Sweden? That we muſt wait to ſee what its fleet will do—Of Pruſſia? That it is ſincere in its acceſſion to the northern coalition—Of Ruſſia? That the days of Catharine the Great have returned—Of the Porte? That it is ſenſible of the folly of which it has been guilty and is anxious to repair it—Of Auſtria? That ſhe gains too much by the peace not to obſerve it faithfully—Of Egypt? That it will remain with the Republic—Of England? That the Firſt Conſul is not the dupe of the overtures which it may make—Of Naples? That very little reliance is to be placed on her *pardons*. Of Rome? That the politics of the Church ſtill prevail there—Of Germany? That the Eccleſiaſtical Princes complain in vain—Of Spain? That ſhe ſets her troops in motion unwillingly, but we ought not to entertain any doubt as to her good faith—Of Portugal? That her attempts to defend herſelf are vain—Of Switzerland? That Liberty will be triumphant there—Of Piedmont? That little can be ſaid about it—Of France? That all her genius and all her reſources ought to be directed againſt England."

FILIAL LOVE and PATRIOTISM.

In a few minutes after Captain OTWAY had arrived at the Admiralty, with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crouded with enquiring viſitors. Among the reſt a young gentleman of the Tranſport Office, about thirteen years of age, was very conſpicuous. His engaging figure, and eaſy deportment intereſted all around, and rivetted their attention. He haſtily aſked Captain OTWAY after the Monarch, and my papa. Sir, how is he? is he wounded? Is he killed? Who is your papa my dear? ſaid Captain O. ſtruck and affected with the youth's ingenious ſenſibility, "Captain Morſe!"—"My dear, the *Monarch* has been roughly handled." "Oh, I know your meaning!" exclaimed the mourner, "My dear papa is dead?"—Captain Otway was much agitated, and the youth burſting out in an agony of grief, bewailed the loſs of his parent in few, but pathetic ſentences. At length he raiſed his head, and, with his eyes ſtreaming with tears, faultered out—"I am happy, however, that papa died *fighting for us!*"

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 2.

ARTILLERY ELECTION.

Yeſterday (the firſt Monday in June) was the annual period for the election of the officers for the ancient and honourable Artillery Company, was obſerved with the uſual ceremony and feſtivity.

The Hon. Mr. Adams, late preſident of the United States, having kindly conſented to be preſent at the exerciſes and entertainments of the day, was eſcorted into town by a very extenſive cavalcade preceded by the Hon. John Coffin Jones, and marſhalled by Capt. Sargent and Mr. Apthrop. The gentlemen on horſeback preceded the carriage of Mr. Adams, and thoſe in carriages followed. Many of the reſpectable gentlemen of the neighbouring towns participated in this mark of reſpect.

At the uſual hour a proceſſion was formed, viſiting of his Excellency Governor Strong, Mr. Adams, the Adj. gen. & Q. M. Gen. the Hon. Council, the Preſident of the Senate & Senators for Suffolk, the Speaker, and Boſton members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; military officers of diſtinction, &c. The company attended the proceſſion to the old brick meeting houſe, where a Sermon, prepared for the occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Popkin—after the religious exerciſes, the proceſſion was moved (and augmented by the preſident of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company, and the preſident of Harvard college, the clergy, foreign conſuls, and the civil, ſtate, and municipal officers); and conducted to Fanuil Hall. Here the table was ſpread with the liberal and elegant feaſt—of which upwards of 200 partook. The hall was elegantly ornamented. After dinner the following ſentimental and patriotic toaſts were given—and the ſubſequent Ode, written for the occaſion by Paine, was ſung with ſpirit and feeling, and received with decided approbation.

THE YEOMEN OF HAMPSHIRE.

TUNE—*Adams and Liberty.*

I.

The ſhade of our anceſtors loud is the praiſe,
That deſcends with their deeds, and inſpires by reaction:
The heirs of their glory the pæan we raiſe,
The "Yeomen of Hampſhire," the Victors of Faction;

Be theirs the proud tale;
That tho' *Anarch* aſſail,
The plowman ſtill ſings to the *Stream of his Vale.*

CHORUS.

Roll on lov'd Connecticut, *long haſt thou ran,*
Giving bloſſoms to Nature, and morals to Man.

II.

Whether thy rich waters erratic diſplay
The deluge of plenty, like *Nile* overflowing;
Or *wind* and the *Scalon*, thy impulſe obey,
And patriot VIRTUE and SPRING are in budding;

While each leaf, as it ſhoots,
With its promiſe of fruits,
Adorns the thrift moiſture that cultures its ſhoots.

CHORUS.

Roll on lov'd Connecticut, *long haſt thou ran,*
Giving bloſſoms to Nature, and morals to Man.

III.

In the vallies of *Hampſhire*, bright Order's abode,
Unlov'd in gay circles to range and to wander;
Well pleas'd with thy empire, to lengthen the road,
Long ſtay'ſt to lay channel another meander;

And when on the way,
Near Northampton you ſtray,
How ſlow moves thy current its homage to pay!

CHORUS.

Roll on lov'd Connecticut, *long haſt thou ran,*
Giving bloſſoms to Nature, and morals to Man.

IV.

Again ſlow thy ſtream, as ſublimely it roll'd,
In triumph effulgent, from Freedom reflected;
On that feſtival day, when Old Anarch was told
That his arts had been foil'd, and his Foe was elected;

When thy bright waves along,
Re-echo'd the ſong,
To the *Chriſtian*, the *Statesman*, the Patriot—STRONG

CHORUS.

Whoſe courſe, lov'd Connecticut, *like thine has ran,*
To cultivate Nature, and moralize Man.

TOASTS.

1. Our anceſtors of 1638, the founders of this military inſtitution—may the recollection of their dangers excite us to diſcipline; and the remembrance of their ſacrifices inſpire us with patriotiſm.

2. The Preſident of the United States—May experience exemplify what precept has promiſed.

3. His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Maſſachuſetts—whoſe moderation and equanimity in office give ſanction to the increaſed ſuffrages of his fellow citizens.

4. The Sage of Quincy—Who carries with him into retirement the eſteem of all good men.

5. The conſtituted Authorities of Maſſachuſetts—May wiſdom complete what patriotiſm has begun.

6. The Councils of Connecticut, New Hampſhire, and Vermont—May New England principles never grow unfaſhionable.

7. The Nations of the earth—We will hold them all "enemies in war, in peace friends."

8. Agriculture—The thriftieſt ſcion of our country's glory—May we never forget that its growth is more luxuriant when engrafted by commerce.

9. The Mechanic arts—May that policy never be ſtable which tends to leſſen the ſound of the axe and the hammer.

10. The arts and ſciences.

11. The memory of Waſhington—the "Man without example, and the Patriot without reproach.

12. The Militia of the United States.

13. The Yeomanry of Maſſachuſetts—Relying on them for political, as well as bodily ſuſtenance, may they never diſappoint us.

14. The Regular Troops of the United States—the beſt ſchool of military diſcipline—may its diploma be public virtue.

15. The Fiſheries of the United States—may our rulers remember, that with every fiſh we draw out of the ſea, we coin a piece of ſilver.

The Fair ſex—A ruſty muſket, empty cartridge box, a long march, and tight ſhoes, to that ſoldier who would turn his back on a female.

In conſequence of the ſhower in the afternoon the company attended his Excellency the Governor in the lower hall of the New State houſe, where the formalities of receiving from the old and inveſting the new officers with the uſual inſignia, was paſſed through with preciſion.—

Major Benjamin Ruſſell, Captain.
Major George Blanchard, Lieutenant.
Mr. Jonathan Loring, Enſign.
Gen. John Winſlow, Treaſurer.
Capt. Thomas Clark, Clerk.
Meſſrs. Joſhua Gardner, Eliſha Davenport, Benjamin Weſt, and William Jepſon, Serjeants.

June 3.

Yeſterday the ſchooner Iris, Captain Griffin, arrived at Quarantine Road, in 52 days from Naples, and 35 from Gibralter. Mr. Thomas Hill, jun. ſupercargo of the Iris, has obligingly furniſhed us with the following intereſting papers.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

GIBRALTAR, April 17.

Yeſterday arrived from Aboukir, in 28 days, his Majeſty's hired armed brig Louiſa, Truſcott, from whom we have the following information:

The Britiſh army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 2d of March; but did not attempt to diſembark, on account of tempeſtuous weather, until the 8th, when a landing was effected by 7000 men under a heavy fire from artillery and ſmall arms. The French made a vigorous oppoſition, advancing to the beach, and actually levelling the muſquets over the gun-wales of the boats; but the Britiſh ſoldiers, leaping on ſhore, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, made good their debarkation and drove the French about two miles towards Alexandria, and into the caſtle of Aboukir; taking from them 8 pieces of cannon.

Our loſs in killed and wounded this day is computed to amount to 400 or 500 men; and the enemy's about the ſame. Among the corps which made this firſt landing, were the guards, 28th, 42d, 90th, and 92d regiments. Our troops were reinforced the ſame evening by 5000 more men who landed afterwards; and having eſtabliſhed themſelves in this poſition, they remained until the 13th of March, when a general action took place, which terminated in the total route of the French; and 4 pieces of cannon being captured by the Engliſh, who loſt about 1000 men in this affair: But by accounts from priſoners, the loſs of the French was greater.

On the 14th the attack commenced upon the caſtle of Aboukir; and on the 18th that garriſon ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces; all the guns except two, having been diſmounted by the fire from our batteries.

When the Louiſa left Egypt, the Britiſh army were poſted within two miles of Alexandria; and the French, ſuppoſed to be about 6000 ſtrong, were entrenched on the heights at Pompey's Pillar, ſaid to command Alexandria. The Britiſh were occupied in diſembarking their field train of battering cannon, two thirds of which were already on ſhore; and the attack upon the French camp was expected very ſoon to begin; when it was ſuppoſed there could be little doubt of the event being as glorious to Britain as the preceding actions had proved. The French had at firſt miſtaken the 42d regiment in the Highland dreſs, for Turks, and attacked them with their uſual confidence; but were received with a gallantry and ſpirit, which they did not expect, and probably had not been accuſtomed to. The Highlanders received the French cavalry on their bayonets; in their turn made a briſk charge; checked, and completely worſted that part of the French army oppoſed to them.

It is further reported that Murad Bey, and his followers have attacked the French at Cairo, and prevented Menou from joining the forces at Alexandria, where all the reſt of the French troops in Delta had been concentrated. Certain accounts had arrived that the Grand Vizier with his army had marched towards the Delta about the 20th of February.

One of the lieutenants of his majeſty's ſhip Swiftſure, writs as follows to his friend in Gibraltar, dated 17th March.

"Our gallant army is only waiting for the heavy artillery to attack the enemy's height near Alexandria, which muſt immediately fall on our becoming maſters of this height, as it entirely commands this town."

Sir John Warren fell in with and chaſed the ſquadron, under Admiral Gantheaume, on the 21ſt of March, but loſt ſight of them in the night. They were ſeen on the 4th of April, by his majeſty's brig of war the Mutine, off the iſland of Sardinia; ſteering north-eaſt. Two of the line of battle ſhips had loſt their foremaſts.

HARTFORD, June 4.

"Yeſterday came before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the report of a Joint Committee of both houſes, on the ſubject of the reſolutions of the State of Maryland, propoſing a uniform mode throughout the United States for chooſing Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident, by dividing the ſeveral ſtates into election diſtricts, and referring the choice of electors as well as of repreſentatives, to the people. The report contained a number of reaſons againſt diſtricting the ſtate, for the choice of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, or committing to the people the choice of Electors. The queſtion of acceptance was put and decided by Yeas and Nays, as follow:—Yeas 143, Nays 33, Majority 110.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

It is reported, that at late dinner in this city, at which gentlemen both of the Federal and Republican party preſent, the Vice Preſident of the United States declared in ſubſtance as his opinion, "that unleſs the virtuous, and patriotic part of the Federal intereſt would unite in ſupporting Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration, it would be impoſſible for the public affairs to be ſo managed as to promote the great and eſſential intereſts of the United States." N. Y. Gaz.

Yeſterday arrived in 34 days from London the ſhip Brothers, captain Packwood, by whom we have received regular files of London papers to the 29th April—the lateſt that have yet been received.

The proſpect of peace to that convulſed quarter of the globe ſtill continues dubious.

The new miniſter of England, however, in conſequence of the wiſhes of humanity and his own declarations, when firſt he entered into office, ſeems to aim with ſincerity and zeal; but the attainment of this deſirable event, on an honourable and ſolid baſis.

Buonaparte on this ſubject will no doubt be governed by the ſtate of affairs in Egypt and the diſpoſition of the new Emperor of Ruſſia.—The firſt have aſſumed a new aſpect, and ſeem inauſpicious to his fond wiſh of preſerving that country, ſo dear to him, from being a conqueſt atchieved by himſelf and ſo important to the commercial intereſts of France, by opening to them an immenſe ſource of profitable trade; nor do appearances in the north give great promiſe of ſucceſs to his views. The Ruſſian monarch diſcovers a pacific temper, at leaſt ſpeaks in mild and moderate language to all the courts of Europe.

Mean time the gallant Nelſon, having by his moderation in the midſt of victory, conciliated the Danes, and detached them from the confederacy for four months, if not for ever; has directed his courſe with a ſtrong reinforcement of ſhips up the Baltic, where new triumphs await him, unleſs Alexander ſhall have previouſly held out to him the Olive Branch.

From the 27th of March to the 6th of April, the relative poſition of the planets has been very extraordinary; they have followed one another in the Ecliptic, in the natural order of thier diſtances from the ſun; and what is more remarkable, in the regular order too of the ſigns of the Zodiac: Mercury, the planet neareſt to the ſun, has been in Aries, the firſt ſign; Venus, has been in Taurus; Mars, Gemini; Saturn in Leo; and the Georgium Sidus in Virgo. They have at the ſame time been all on the northern ſide of the Ecliptic. Many revolving centuries will not again bring about ſo extraordinary a coincidence of poſitions.

(*Lon. pap.*)

TRENTON, June 9.

On Wedneſday the 27th ultimo the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts met in Boſton, and proceeded to fill the vacancies formed in the Senate of that ſtate by the failure of returns from ſeveral counties. The federal candidates for the ſe vacancies were all appointed. On Thurſday the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported on the election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. STRONG had 25,452, and was [illegible] governor of the Commonwealth. [illegible] choice had been made of the candidates [illegible] office of Lieutenant Governor. The [illegible] Repreſentatives then proceeded, agreeably [illegible] Conſtitution, to the choice of two perſons [illegible] liſt of candidates for the office of Lieutenant [illegible] verpor, to ſtand on nomination in the [illegible] which has the appointment to that office [illegible] of no election by the people. The Hon. [illegible] Phillips and the Hon. Edward H. Robbins [illegible] ſelected by the houſe, and the Senate [illegible] the former to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

We underſtand that the Preſident of the United States has vacated the Legations to London and the Hague. The reaſons, on which this [illegible] has been taken, are almoſt too obvious to [illegible] enumeration, and certainly ſo evident as to [illegible] but little amplification. By it two important effects will be produced; the immediate ſaving of a conſiderable annual expenditure, and the [illegible] perceſſion of ſome of thoſe delicate diplomatic ties which united us to European powers. Economy dictates the former no leſs powerfully than ſound policy recommends the latter. An annual expence of probably more than 20,000 dollars will be retrenched, without in the leaſt impairing our commercial relations with Portugal and the Batavian Republic, as we have no doubt that in the room of the diplomatic agents reſpectable conſuls will be appointed, with powers ſtrictly appropriate to the intercourſe of nations. Nor can the leaſt umbrage be taken at this procedure by the belligerent powers, as it equally affects both contending parties, Portugal being allied on one ſide, and the Batavian Republic on the other.

(*Nat. Int.*)

This we have been long expecting—whether, we expected not a vacation of the legations, but a change of the legates. Mr. Smith, the Ambaſſador to Liſbon, was greatly oppoſed at the election of Mr. Jefferſon four years ago, and wrote and deſcanted largely on the injuſtice of his pretenſions to the Preſidency of the United States. Revenge is ſweet to all but great minds. When POWER is FELT, RIGHT is often forgot.

If Mr. Smith had been continued, we ſhould have had cauſe to believe the exiſtence of magnanimous feelings in the mind of the executive. With us it would have had the greateſt weight, and have obliged us to paſs by a multitude of tranſgreſſions.

The editor of the National Intelligencer informs us that two important effects will be produced. And what are they?—the one a conſiderable annual ſaving. Did ſuch motives induce the Executive? Why are the public put at the expenſe of Chancellor Livingſton's outfit to France—an outfit of 6000 Dollars and a ſalary of as many more? What greater need of an ambaſſador at France than at the Hague or Liſbon? Cannot conſuls ſupercede the neceſſity of any? What is meant by "delicate diplomatic ties?" Away with ſuch delicate nonſenſe—ſuch ſlender apologies. It were far better for the editor of that paper ſimply, to mention that a thing is done, and not commit himſelf by attempting to render a reaſon. Silence in ſuch occaſions "would be as commendable as mint, neat's tongue dried, or a maid not vendible."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COMMUNICATION.

The ſquadron under Commodore DALE ſailed on the 1ſt inſt.

It conſiſts of the Preſident, Philadelphia, Eſſex and Enterprize, completely manned and well officered, and provided in the fulleſt manner with every thing neceſſary. It is hoped that no aggreſſion will have taken place on the part of the Barbary powers; but if any of them ſhould have declared war againſt the United States, Commodore Dale has orders to defend the honor of the country, and to protect its commerce by eſcorting convoy, when required, to American veſſels trading within Mediterranean. The force of the ſquadron is thought to be fully able to meet the naval force of all the Barbary powers united. The largeſt ſhip of Algiers carries but 36 guns, 6 and 9 pounders, called the Creſcent, and is in New-Hampſhire.

It is not true that the brig Viper of Baltimore, from Leghorn, engaged two Tripolines off Gorgona. Capt. Story's account on enquiry, is, that ſix hours ſail from Leghorn, two boats came from under Gorgona under Britiſh colours, which they lowered and hoiſted a white flag with a croſs. That they fired on the Viper, who returned the fire; on which the caſtle of Gorgona immediately commenced fireing on the brig. From this circumſtance it muſt be concluded that the boats belonged to Gorgona. The Viper is the brig from Leghorn ſpoken by the veſſel arrived at Charleſton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

A Gentleman of reſpectability in Connecticut, in a letter to the Editor of this Gazettes, ſays:

"The indignation of the public is raiſed to an aſtoniſhing pitch at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich from the Collectorſhip."

The Mr. Biſhop, for whoſe ſake Mr. Goodrich has been turned out of office, is 78 years of age. Thus it appears, that democracy is really riſing; for but a little while ago men of 76 were all the cry.

The Firſt Conſul having learnt, from the public papers, that Mr. Fox propoſes to write [illegible]

publish a hiſtory of England; has written him a very flattering letter in which, after having loaded him with encomiums on his talents and patriotiſm, he makes him an offer of all the preſſes which France can furniſh towards the execution of his plan.

(*Lon. pap.*

Empreſs Catherine one day aſked Prince Alexander, the reigning Emperor of Ruſſia, whom he would wiſh to reſemble moſt, Alexander the Great, Conſtantine the Great, or the Great Frederic?—"Do not ſpeak to me of ſuch men," replied he, "their glory coſt too much blood; my model ſhall be Henry the IVth of France, who, being compelled to lay ſiege to Paris, ſent proviſions through ſubterraneous paſſages, to his revolted ſubjects."

Lon. pap.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 6.

"What think you of the meditated bruiſing match between your friend Douglaſs and the Semillante? I have juſt ſeen a gentleman from Norfolk, who informs that the Boſton is conſtantly off the Capes of Virginia, and that the anchors every night off the light-houſe. He adds, what clearly indicates the deſign of captain Douglaſs, viz. that the officer of the Boſton remains at Norfolk in diſguiſe; and that whenever the Semillante weighs anchor, or makes the ſlighteſt movement, this officer alſo makes ſail in a pilotboat, to watch the motions of the enemy.

"You will perceive that our ſquadron, have no right to interfere, if Douglaſs is cautious enough to let the Frenchmen get 3 miles. After that diſtance, captain Dale and captain Bainbridge, or any other commander, may act as bottle-holders only."

More of the old world.

AN INDIAN ANTIQUITY.

A piece of copper coin has lately been diſcovered in opening a ſpring in the village of Chilicothe, in the N. W. Territory. Impreſſions upon paper of both ſides of this coin have been ſent by John S. Wills, eſq. to a gentleman in this city. They appear to be Chineſe characters. Upon preſenting them to Mr. Peale for his muſeum, he produced four pieces of copper coin procured at different times from China, which are totally ſimilar to the one found in the ſpring at Chilicothe, as far as judgement can be formed from comparing them with the impreſſions of the latter upon paper. The Chilicothe coin is now in the poſſeſſion of governor St. Clair.

In the *Gazette of France*, a Paris Paper of the 26th of April, we find the following article—

"The United States is perhaps the only Country in the World, in which the depoſitaries of public Offices can, without difficulty, mingle with the people, and diveſt themſelves in the preſence of their fellow citizens of thoſe auſtere, and commanding airs which are ſo neceſſary in other countries. The reaſon is, that the Americans are yet virtuous; and the *purity* and *ſimplicity* of their manners preclude the neceſſity of Government and Laws! They are ſtill in their political infancy, and much nearer the age of Cincinnatus than we are!"

It is rumored that Mr. Madiſon has intimated a determination to reſign the office of Secretary of State, in conſequence of precarious health.

The following opinions of Mr. Jefferſon, which moſt unequivocally admit the principles of the general law of Nations now contended for by Great Britain, have been quoted by a writer under the ſignature of *Suſpicius*.

Boſton Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of ſtate in America, to Mr. Genet, miniſter Penipotentiary of France, dated Philadelphia, July 24, 1793.

"I believe it cannot be doubted, but that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the veſſel of an enemy are free; and the goods of an enemy found in the veſſel of a friend are lawful prize. Upon this principle, I preſume the Britiſh armed veſſels have taken the property of French citizens found in our veſſels, in the caſes above mentioned, and I confeſs I ſhould be at a loſs on what principle to reclaim it. It is true, that ſundry nations deſirous of avoiding the inconveniences of having their veſſels ſtopped at ſea, ranſacked, carried into port and detained, under pretence of having enemy's goods on board, have, in many inſtances, introduced, by their *ſpecial treaties* another principle between them, that enemy bottoms ſhall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods; a principle much leſs embarraſſing to commerce, and equal to all parties in point of gain and loſs; but this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, controling in ſpecial caſes, the general principle of the law of nations only as they have ſo agreed to control it. England has generally determined to adhere to the rigorous principle of having in no inſtance, as far as I recollect, agreed to the modification of letting the property of the goods follow that of the veſſel, except, in the ſingle one of her treaty with France. We have adopted this modification in our treaties with France, the United Netherlands, and Pruſſia, and therefore, AS TO THEM, our veſſels cover the goods of their enemies, and we loſe our goods when in the veſſels of their enemies. With England, Spain, Portugal, and Auſtria we have no treaties, therefore we have nothing to oppoſe to their acting according to the general law of nations, that enemy goods are lawful prize, though found in the bottoms of a friend."

LIBERTY & EQUALITY.

A blackſmith, of a certain village in the neighborhood of Paris, was ſentenced to die, (for ſaying that the Engliſh would never admit of [illegible]

by land) the chief peaſants of the place joined together, and begged of the officer of juſtice, that the blackſmith might not ſuffer, becauſe he was neceſſary to the place, which could not do without a blackſmith, to ſhoe horſes and make their farming uteſils, but the officer ſaid, "I know them can. I fulfil my duty!" To which they anſwered, *We have two weavers in the village and for ſo ſmall a place, one is enough; hang the other.*"—The officer of juſtice, not knowing how to act, applied to the Directory, who returned him orders to act as the *Majeſty of the People* demanded; of courſe the poor Weaver was put to death, to the great ſatisfaction of the blackſmith, notwithſtanding the grumbling of the weaver's wife, and ſeven ſmall children.

LANCASTER, June 23.

The vacancy in the land office, in conſequence of the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, has occaſioned much ſtir among the *patriots* of this ſtate. It is thought that the pretenſions of the numerous candidates are all ſo juſt, and ſo nearly equal, that his excellency the governor, in order to avoid the imputation of *partiality*, will be compelled to confer the office upon one of his own relations!

Phil. Gaz.

The Philadelphia editor is rather indelicate in aſſerting that *numerous* candidates had applied. He may reſt aſſured that there were not more than 76 applicants yeſterday morning.

The commiſſioners for viewing the lands ſubmitted by the perſons lately claiming under Connecticut, in Luzerne county, are Thomas Cooper, Eſq. of Northumberland, general John Steele, of Lancaſter county, and William Wilſon Eſq. of Lycoming county.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1801.

Wheatfield Townſhip, Weſtmoreland County, June 8, 1801.

Mr. Scull,

A man being murdered here laſt week, I ſend you a ſtatement of the fact, as given to the inquiſition held on the body: your giving it a place in your paper may be a means of bringing the perpetrator to juſtice; hoping that every good citizen will exert himſelf in apprehending the villain.

A certain John Clark, emigrating from near Northumberland town, on the Suſquehanna, to the weſtern counties, having a wife and two children, on their way came up with three men, who ſaid they were from the ſtate of Connecticut, and going to Preſqu'iſle, one of whom ſaid his name was David Morgan, and who continued traveling with ſaid Clark for ſome miles—Clark, however, did not like his company, and requeſted him to depart; Morgan replied, that he had no money, and would aſſiſt Clark to drive his waggon for his victuals, which was agreed to, and they continued in company to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill, to a waſte cabbin, where they ſtopped on Sunday the 31ſt ult. On Monday morning Morgan requeſted Clark to lend him his rifle gun to go out and kill a deer, which he did; ſoon after Morgan returned and ſaid he had killed a deer, and requeſted Clark to aſſiſt him to bring it in. Clark went with him and took one of his horſes to carry the deer. They had been gone but a ſhort time, when the wife and children of Clark heard the report of a gun—neither Clark or Morgan returning, the family were in great ſuſpence until the eighth day following, when they were informed that Morgan had ſold the horſe in Frankſtown, for twenty dollars and a ſilver watch, which, upon enquiry, appears to be the caſe.—This gave riſe to ſuſpicion, and the neighbours aſſembled, ſearched for and found Clark in a laurel thicket, killed by a ſhot through the head.—The inqueſt gave it as their opinion, that Clark was wilfully and deliberately murdered by ſaid Morgan.

The perſon who calls himſelf David Morgan is about 20 years of age, dark ſandy hair, tied, and had on a blue coat with lappelled breaſt, a ſtriped jacket, and old ſhoes.

Mr. Scull,

ALL the good Republicans of this county were pleaſed on reading the declaration of the Editors of the *Farmers Regiſter*, of the 23d of May laſt, where they ſay, moſt philanthropically, that "they will diſcountenance whatever may have a tendency to renew that fatal animoſity which of late unhappily pervaded ſociety, and which is the greateſt enemy of its peace—it ſhall be the endeavour of the Regiſter to unite the citizens with one heart and one hand." A deadly ſtroke to the Jacobins—but "To-day we're great; To-morrow we're undone." The next paper brought us news that Old Citizen Sidney, alias Old Trunk, had planted a colony of Whigs and Tories amongſt us.—If this be veracity in the Regiſter, we all may judge: and as for Citizen Sidney, he may paint the Britiſh Treaty as peculiarly detrimental; the innocent French as groſsly treated by the late Preſident and tory majorities of the United States, he *may* go on with his electioneering tales, he will not cajole us any more, though his time were up to morrow—Sufficient for him, time is the evil thereof—I hope we will be no longer flexible tools in his hands, ready to receive any impreſſion he may chooſe to make.—There is a criterion whereby we may judge of the œconomy and philanthropy of this new whig miniſtry (as he calls them) let them pay the contracts already made as ſoon as they can, and in order to facilitate the payment let them beſtow one third of their wages; this they can do without any controul from the tories, and by ſuch a teſtimony of their regard for the people they will ſatisfy the

FARMER.

Weſtmoreland County, June 19, 1801.

EXTRACTS.

DISTRESS.

Nothing ſo powerfully calls home the mind as *diſtreſs*—the ſoul then retires to itſelf, its penſive and ſuſceptible of right impreſſions: if we have a friend, 'tis then we think of him; if a benefactor, at that moment all his kindneſs preſſes upon the mind.

ANGER.

Suffer not your thoughts to dwell on the injuries you have received, or of the provoking words that have been ſpoken againſt you. Not only learn the art of neglecting injuries at the time you receive them, but let them grow leſs and leſs every moment until they die out of your mind. Suffer not your muſing imagination, when you are alone, to ſwell and magnify the provocations that have been given you, not to blow up the fire of this uneaſy paſſion.

ANGER is a ſhort *madneſs*; it throws a perſon off his guard; neither the truth nor reaſon appear to him as reaſon or truth; the violence of the paſſion throws off all reſtraints, the phrenzy diſdains all law and juſtice; and drives the man to wild extravagance.

NOTICE.

A TOWN MEETING will be held at the COURT HOUSE at five o'clock on Monday the 29th inſtant, for the purpoſe of enacting certain Ordinances for the better regulation of this Borough.

W. WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittſburgh, 18th June, 1801.

In conſequence of repreſentations and memorials addreſſed to the Burgeſſes, the following objects will be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the "Burgeſſes, Freeholders and Inhabitants," at the Town Meeting on Monday next.

An ordinance to prevent perſons from cantering horſes through the ſtreets—and waggoners, carters and draymen from driving horſes at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of the Borough.

The public peace having been frequently diſturbed by perſons beating drum after night, it is intended to prohibit that diſorderly practice in future.

That teams and waggons ſhould be permitted to remain beyond a certain time within the public ſquare and ſtreets is conſidered a nuiſance, to abate which a regulation will be propoſed.

By the Records of the Borough it appears that at different periods ſince 1794, taxes to the amount of 3916 dollars and 94 cents have been levied for the purpoſe of repairing ſtreets, &c. the utility of which is at the preſent time ſcarcely apparent. A propoſal has been laid before the Burgeſſes for making improvements of a more permanent nature, paving the ſtreets, &c.

NOTICE.

I SOME time ago purchaſed from [illegible] 2 bonds and Ann Gitty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply.

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD,
JAMES WILSON, } Truſtees.

Erie, June 19, 1801.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber,

living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age, and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh; he remained with Mr. Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

Entered, as Strays, with the

ſubſcriber, wood-ranger for the county of Allegheny, a Roan MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a middling large bell.

Alſo, a dark brown FILLY, rising 4 years old, neither docked nor branded, a paſtural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke round her neck. The owners may have them again by proving property, and applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 24, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d inſt.

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS C[illegible] NOLL, aged 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a [illegible] habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon, I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, and no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and [illegible]

have erected, or in part erected, a Grist and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth of Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe completing the works, and raiſing or filling the ſame. The public are hereby notified, that the [illegible] backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I will to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the freſhes may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing up of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

DESERTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 16th inſt. from this garriſon,* JAMES BARNES, *a private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artillery and Engineers. He was born in Hunterdon county in the State of New Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, has light brown hair, fair complexion, and blue eyes—he is very fond of ſpirituous liquor, and when intoxicated very inſolent. Also* WILLIAM FOOSE, *belonging to the ſame corps, born in New Jerſey, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, brown hair, dark complexion, and grey eyes. On the night of the 18th inſtant,* JOHN HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers, born in Cheſter county, in the State of Pennſylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is fond of ſtrong drink.*

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Deſerters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or ſecures them in any jail of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Captain
2d Regt. Art. & Eng.
Commanding.

Fort Fayette, June 19, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Received by the arrival of the Waſhington at Boſton, in 40 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 30.

We have the ſatisfaction and happineſs to announce, that, according to private advices received this morning from Paris, THE WHOLE OF EGYPT IS IN OUR POSSESSION.

This account was brought by Major Keir who landed at Dover laſt night from Calais.

"Downing ſtreet, April 29.

"MY LORD,

"I have great ſatisfaction in informing you that by letters received this day from Lord Cathcart and Sir James Craufurd, it appears that the Courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have determined to re-open the rivers of the North of Germany, and that all veſſels whatever will be allowed to navigate thoſe Rivers without moleſtation.

"I beg your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to make this intelligence as public as poſſible in the city.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY.

"*The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*"

"An Amſterdam paper, received at Baltimore mentions that the French admiral Gantheaume has been put under arreſt by the government, for having returned with his fleet to Toulon, in direct violation of his orders—which were, that he ſhould proceed without delay to Egypt, to reinforce the army under general Menou.

Captain Oſborne, who arrived at New York a few days ſince from the Weſt Indies, informs, that ſince the capture of the neutral iſlands by the Engliſh, all their privateers had been called in.

Upwards of 1000 *paſſengers arrived here in different veſſels from Great Britain in the courſe of the laſt few days. It is ſaid that the late increaſe of emigration has attracted the attention of the Britiſh government.* *N. York paper.*

The intelligence that a Britiſh expedition againſt Manilla had failed, is corroborated by the information of Captain Newell; who touched at St. Helena on his paſſage home, and who has arrived at Boſton.

BOSTON, June 15.

In corroboration of the article of news under London head, reſpecting Egypt; a letter received here from Liverpool, by the Waſhington of the date of May 2, obſerves, "that official accounts of the entire defeat of the French in Egypt have been received in London. This letter alſo mentions the decline in prices of all kinds of grain and proviſions.

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French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION,
In a series of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the present time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct History of the French Revolution from its commencement to the present time—describing its progress down to the death of the King, the reign of Robespierre—sketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It shall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.
The price to subscribers will be *One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents*, to non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.
A list of the subscribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given.
Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be issued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh.

Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

The Subscriber proposes to open an
Conveyancing Office,
in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Instruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and dispatch, and on the lowest terms. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their business done to their satisfaction. Posting of Books will also be attended to.

Moses Ford.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,

Just Received and now opening for sale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheetings, Droghedas, cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of superfine cassimers, ginghams, muslins, &c. &c.—also, a very large and beautiful assortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Those Goods have all been purchased for cash, and are now offered for sale at the most reduced prices for the same useful article.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1801.

Warren Town and Out Lots,

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the house of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Broken straw, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms:—One third part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, when the entry of the sale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—For the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payment of said instalments to the Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to the purchasers provided the purchase money is paid agreeable to the terms of sale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Brokenstraw, June 18, 1801.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Print Office.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, ensuing, for the supply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittsburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Presqu'isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Washington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any post or place on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee; at Bear creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of January 1802, until the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinson; at Fort Pinckney; at Fort Johnston; at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbour; at Fort Johnson, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Washington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Pittsburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Presqu'isle, in the state of Pennsylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at West Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of New-Jersey or New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the state of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boston Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Bennington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

A ration is to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of sifted or bousted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, salt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations—The proposals will extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the several components parts of the ration, as well as substitutes and alternatives, must be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compentation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any the supplies which have been, or may be, furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick House and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and opposite the Pittsburgh Academy. There is also a well improved Garden belonging to the house. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the subscriber in Ferry street.

Andrew Willock.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,
FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of August next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the subscriber, residing in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reserved Tract at the mouth of Caskade creek, including the same. The said Reserved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of sale, one fifth part within two years from said day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the said Books shall be opened, and the highest price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The said tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unless the purchaser within three years from the day of sale makes an actual settlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that survey, and erect thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and reside thereon for five years next following the first settlement of the same. No patent to issue unless satisfactory proof shall be made of such actual settlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commissioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. t23A.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 13, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry township, on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENEY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a striped gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with sugar loaf buttons, and a new square crown'd hat; he took with him two or three shirts, one pair of cloth trowsers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowsers, two pair of striped tow trowsers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends said servant and confines him in any Jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT,

Will be Published,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harrisburgh, for the Author,

The Second Edition, with considerable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
To which is added
A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the most useful Forms
By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

THOSE *persons who may wish to be supplied with this useful Book, must notify the Printer hereof, as soon as possible, as a considerable part of the impression is already engaged*——*The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the*

FOR SALE,

The following
DONATION AND DEPRECIATION

FIRST *Donation District*—No. 5, 52, 63, 82, 86, 93, 136, 150, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1942, 1945.

Second Donation District—No. 24, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation District—No. 23, 456, 430, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation District—No. 68, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation District—No. 891, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation District—No. 1118, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Seventh Donation District—No. 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Eighth Donation District—No. 159, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Donation District—No. 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation District—No. 107.

Third Depreciation District—No. 91, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 288.

Fourth Depreciation District—No. 77, 288.

Fifth Depreciation District—No. 288.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the Tracts of Land, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Allegheny.

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every suitable convenience for carrying on business, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN [illegible], Tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to WILLIAM STILEMAN, on the premises.*

May 19, 1801.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Pennsylvania Population Company still continue to sell portions of their Lands situated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual settlers, on moderate prices and extensive credit. The Company having paid attention to open Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their settlers, and the great obstacle that attends the first settlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of sale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands possess, will induce rapid emigration from the old settled states; as the lands are also patented, the settler is therefore secured in his title from the state—the quality of their lands are equal, if not superior, to those now settling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New settlers can be supplied with provision at reduced prices, from the inhabitants residing in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of said Company have their Agents stationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county; at the town of Conlan, and at Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the subscriber in the town of Greenfield, east end of the Triangle adjoining the west line of the state of New York, where settlers from the eastward, or elsewhere, may be accommodated with an extensive choice of the most valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent of the Pennsylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—Several LOTS handsomely situated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the subscriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinson's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *from this Garrison, on the morning of the 22d instant,* JOHN M'DONALD, *a private Soldier belonging to the 2d Regt. of Artificers and Engineers. He was born in the State of New Jersey, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, has short red hair, fair complexion, and dark eyes, by trade a farmer. He took with him a round hat, linnen overalls, and a coarse linnen frock.*

On the same night, OLIVER TIDD, *belonging to the same corps, born in the state of New York, aged 20 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, has short brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, had on a round hat, short green jacket with sugar loaf buttons, linnen overalls, and a white cotton vest. Whoever will apprehend the above Deserters, and secure them in any jail, or will deliver them to any officer of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges.*

JAMES READ, Capt.
2d Regt. Art. & Eng.

Fort Fayette, May 23, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing [illegible] on the waters of Pine creek, [illegible] ship, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There are fifteen acres of clear and a dwelling house on the Tract, and the land is great superior to any in that part of the country for terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNCAN.